Conpusalaitran

## Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

APRIL 2, 1854.

MR. E. K. Lundy, bookseller, Bridge street,

George W. Mearson is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

We regret to learn that Mr. Sollers, of Maryland, is still unable, from continued indisposition, to appear in his seat in the House of Representatives.

### THE GAS WORKS.

Being impartial, we publish this morning a communication which was furnished us by an officer of the Gas Company of this city, in answer to our article a few days ago. We have not time or space to reply to it at present, nor do we think it necessary to do so, further than to repeat that we hear on all sides complaints against the company and the monop oly it enjoys. We wish to do justice, and to have matters of public concern thoroughly scrutinized; and having entered into the business, we do not mean to stop without reason.

#### PUBLIC PRINTING.

Thus far we have said nothing in respect to the printing of Congress. One of the publishers of this paper having been elected printer to the Senate, we thought that silence was most becoming. But matters and things calculated to perplex and mislead were brought forward in the debate of Thursday in the Senate on Mr. Badger's amendment to the deficiency bill, which provides that hereafter the printing ordered by each house shall be executed by the printer of the house ordering it.

By the seventh section of the act of 1852, it is provided that "when any document shall be ordered to be printed by both Houses of Congress, the entire printing of such document shall be done by the printer of that house which first ordered the same." The inconvenience and annovance which this provision occasioned has been very great, whilst it opens the door wide to injustice, oppression, and in-

Each house of Congress should have the control of the printing ordered by it, and legitimate authority over the person elected to perform the work. Under the force of these ideas Mr. Badger moved his amendment, which gives the printing of each house to its own officer, and requires the superintendent of public printing to make an equal distribution of the printing of the executive departments between the two printers.

This reasonable, proper, and even necessary amendment is attacked, on the ground that it would increase the expense of the public printing by a large amount. This attack has no valid and substantial foundation.

The seventh section of the law of 1852, after the words we have just quoted from it, proceeds as follows: "And, whenever the same person or the same firm shall be printer for both houses of Congress, and both houses shall order the same document to be printed within three weeks of the same time, composition shall be charged but once for said document."

By this clause of the law, it would seem that double composition can be charged whenever there are two printers. But it has been determined, as we understand, that when there are two printers, and one of them prints a document for both houses, then quo ad that document, there is but one printer for both houses and only single composition can be charged. We have never yet and do not now contest that determination. But, yielding up this point as fereign to our present object, we will now examine the ground on which the assertion is based that a large expense will be occasioned by the adoption of Mr. Badger's amendment, only remarking in advance that a trifling expense should not hinder the right and prevent legitimate action.

It will be seen, by reference to the quotation we have already made from the law, that, when there is only one printer for the two houses double composition on a document ordered by the two houses can be legally charged unless the orders of the two houses are made within three weeks of each other. The reason of that limit tation is plain, and the reason is this: The government did not wish to pay a printer for composing a document twice, when he composed it only once; but, at the same time, the government could not, with any show of justice, require a printer to keep his type standing for an indefinite length of time. It was therefore determined that three weeks should be the limit so that the law presumes that, after that time the printer has to pay for double composition, and should be paid double composition by the government. With this explanation, we think that what follows may be readily understood.

The Superintendent of Public Printing, in his letter which was read by Mr. Hamlin in the Senate during the debate of the 30th, makes it appear that a fair estimate would give \$15,000 as the additional cost of printing arising from a division of the work. This is the basis of his estimate:

The following is a list of the principal documents orders obe printed by both houses of Congress, at the presencesion, to this date, with their real or estimated cost fromposition alone:

Mersage of the President of the United 552 1,001 00 Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Coast Survey, (quarto).

Patent Office Report—Mechanical..... Compendium of the Seventh Census, (non pareil).....

We will begin with the last item, the "Compendium of the Census," which is charged at \$1,500. Now, this is not an annual document; for it is printed but once in ten years. Besides. double composition will be paid for it under the present law, for three times three weeks have elapsed since the first order. Deduct this, and

the deduction leaves just \$8,269. Going up the list, we next find the Patent

Office Report, which amounts to \$1,200. We THE STEAM-PRIGATE BILL-NAVAL contend that the two parts of that document does now, as it always has, constitute one report, being only divided for convenience, like the President's message and accompanying documents, so that double composition cannot be charged. This will require a deduction of \$1,200, leaving only \$5,569 of the estimate.

True, if it should be decided that the report shall be divided into two documents, then the \$700 additional must be paid by the government, and only in that event.

As to the other documents mentioned, they have all been ordered and disposed of, and no proposed enactment will affect their cost; so that, as far as they are concerned, the government can lose nothing during the present session. But we must say, whilst making this statement, that there are some unimportant documents which both houses may probably order, but they will amount merely to a trifle. Congress can, however, control the whole matter. It can make its composition cost what it pleases-a million of dollars, if it chooses. We however reason from the past.

Looking to the next session, the calculations of the superintendent may be more reliable, it the Compendium of the Census and the expense of dividing the Patent Office Report be de ducted.

### OUR VARIED POPULATION-NATIVE

The productions of our country are not more varied than the character of our population That population is, perhaps, more than that of any country on the globe, remarkable for a diversity of race, language, manners, and pursuits. The millions of the Old World crowded almost to suffocation, and pushed, many of them, to the very brink of starvation, come annually to our shores, where enterprise commands ample remuneration and industry compensating returns. They left countries where here is scarcely room for graves in which to bury their dead, to come to one whose vast extent and deep recesses have scarcely been explored by the most active adventurers. Nor is t likely that the tide of emigration will dimin

sh. The likelihood, on the contrary, is that, as communication is increased between China Japan, and the Asiatic countries that have so long lain buried in isolated seclusion, emigration from those countries will even outstrip that from the European countries which have hitherto supplied us with the needed population. We have land; they have people. An exchange is thus made. They are foreigners ; they become naturalized. They have children Pheir children are native-born Americans. with American sympathies, views, and principles. In one generation the Irishman or the Dutchman is merged in the American. Everything that can safely be done by our statesmen and law-makers to facilitate this result, and to bind adopted and native citizens together in one great brotherhood, with the same feelings interests, and destinies, should be done; and the efforts of our statesmen and law-makers should be seconded by those who come from

distant lands to seek homes in this new coun-

try. How can this be done?

It cannot be done by onerous and oppressiv legislation; nor is it at all probable that such legislation will ever occur. Nor can it be done if the foreigners who come to dwell amongst us studiously keep alooof from our people, slight our habits and customs, neglect to acquire our language, and keep wilfully ignorant of our laws and institutions. It cannot be done, if they form separate national organizations, make them auxiliary to like organizations in the countries from which they come. It cannot be done, if their children are taught to cherish European traditions, ideas, and political principles, and to neglect, if not to despise, those that belong to our country. It cannot be done, if they shall seek to keep up a distinction-a wall of separation between themselves and our people. Nor can it be done, if, as we were informed was not long since the case in one of the northern cities,) banded to gether as distinct races, they march through he crowded streets of our large cities, with drums beating, colors flying, and muskets loaded. Such proceedings are calculated to arouse a national prejudice against them. They first attract attention, then awake censure, and finally lead to attack.

The natural consequence of such proceedings is, that native American citizens, restless, active, sensitive, and with more patriotism than prudence, will get up antagonistic associations and processions. They will cultivate a spirit of enmity towards foreigners. Members of these rival associations, as they meet, will be apt to get into disputes, quarrels, and fights. Each party will beat up recruits, and the difficulty may so extend as to implicate all the members of both organizations. Rows, mobs, street fights, and public disturbances of all sorts will be the natural results.

If two such organized and armed bands, with their national animosities excited, were to encounter each other in the streets of one of our large cities, the consequences, not only to the parties concerned, but to the whole population, would be most disastrous and deplorable.

It is in view of these results that may occurindeed that, to some extent, have occurredthat we venture to make these remarks. This great country, including thirty-one States, several organized Territories, and a vast area of unformed, unorganized territory, is large enough for all our population, however different in origin, language, and character. By prudence, circumspection, and the observance of the common duties that men owe to one another, all difficulties may be avoided. We all stand under the emblazoned folds of the American flag; we all breathe American air; our hopes, our interests, our destinies, are the same. Our children will be of the same language, the same soil, the same name.

Foreigners who come here and dwell under our protecting government owe much to us. We, on the other hand, owe much to foreigners. They have aided us in our wars; have furnished us, in their descendants, with some of our most eminent patriots and statesmen; and have made our "wilderness blossom as the rose." Our duties are reciprocal. This we are sure of, that our foreign population have nothing to apprehend from the native population, so long as they bear themselves as American citizens, and seek to become yet more completely incorporated and identified with us.

The message of the President of the United States to the Congress now in session con tains the following recommendation: "I am fully satisfied that the navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests, and commend to your especial attention the suggestions on this subject, made by the Secreary of the Navy."

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, to which the President thus refers, after showing ov incontestable facts and irrefutable argunents that an increase of our navy is necessary, and that steam is the great agent to be used on the ocean, as well for purposes of war as of commerce, makes the following recommendations: "I recommend, therefore, that the department be authorized to have coustructed at least six first-class steam-propelers." The Secretary also suggests, in his report, the policy of making the appropriations at an early day, to enable the department to build them with despatch.

This subject has for some time occupied the attention of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives. That committee consists of the following gentlemen: T. S. Bocock, (chairman,) M. Macdonald, G. W. Chase, W. S. Ash, T. B. Florence, F. R. Zollicoffer, C.

Skelton, A. H. Colquitt, and A. R. Sollers. This committee set in to work very industri ously, early in the session; and, in accordance with he recommendations of the enlightened and excellent Secretary of the Navy, reported a bill for the construction of six steam-frigates of the first class. This bill has from time to time been taken up and considered. It has met with some opposition. Many amendments were offered when it came upon its passage (Friday) in Committee of the Whole, but all the amend

ments were rejected. The bill was then reported to the House in the form that it was originally introduced, providing for the construction of six first-class steam-frigates, with screw propellers, and properly armed and equipped for the service; said ressels and machinery to be built by contract, or at the government navy yards, as the Secretary of the Navy may think advisable; and for these purposes, as well as for altering, completing, and launching the frigates Santee and Sa bine, three millions of dollars are appropri-

The bill was then passed by a vote of 113 reas. 43 navs.

The Naval Committee have labored faithfully o carry out their own enlightened views and those of the Secretary of the Navy. The chairman, Mr. Bocock, has shown himself to be admirably fitted for the important and responsible position he holds. His efforts and his speeches cannot fail to increase the already nigh estimate that the country has of his ability. We do not believe that any measure can pass through Congress that will be more universally acceptable to the country than the bill to which

## PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Being desirous to promote the interests the city, we republish the following article from the New York Mirror, descriptive of the proposition of Mr. Russ to construct a promenade in the centre of Pennsylvania avenue. When we have an opportunity to consider this proposition carefully, and look to other plans of mprovement which have been brought forard having similar objects, we will renew the subject in our columns.

"Rus(s) IN URBE."-Mr. Horace P. Russ, o whose energy and enterprise this city is indebted for the noble pavement on its great thoroughfare, proposes an improvement for Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, which would render that magnificent artery of the sational capital the most imposing and beautiful street in the world; the improvement proposed in the national promenade, to be laid diamond marble through the centre of the avenue, extending from the Capitol to the Preident's mansion-distance about two miles.\*

Pennsylvania avenue, from curb to curb, is 80 feet in width, with a promenade of 20 feet, such as is proposed, would leave on either side a carriage-way of 44 feet, being four feet wider than Broadway. The cost of such a promende would be about \$40,000, and it is intended if this superb improvement should be adopted, o plant the sides of the promenade with the nost beautiful shade trees. Washington has all the natural advantages for making it the grandest capital in the world. A city of "magificent distances," admirably laid out, it only equires the hand of art and taste to perfect it decoration, until Paris, with its Boulevards, Berlin with its Linden-Strasse, and Havana with its Paseo, wil dwindle into insignificance

in a comparison. The first great step towards such perfection will be the creation of the proposed national promenade, with its embowering lines of ornanental trees; transforming the noblest of avenues, and a portion of the noblest of capitals, into a glorious Rus in urbe—a veritable country in the city. Let the national capital be embellished; its importance, its character, its necessities, and a proper national pride, de-mand that Washington shall be made as grand and beautiful as is possible to art. We have, in our sanctum, a lithograph representing the roposed promenade; and in our mind's eye we can already see stately senators, courtly amassadors, gay women, and merry children, thronging its marble way. May our vision be speedily realized.

## \*Actual distance about one mile and a half.-EDS. SENT.

MAGAZINES FOR APRIL. Col. Shillington has, with his customary kindness, laid on our table the most popular nonthlies, comprising the Kinckerbocker, Harpers', Graham, and Godey's.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, as is always the case. omes teeming with literary treasures. This magazine we have greeted with gladness for fifteen years, and it is not the less valued on account of the antiquity of our acquaintance. but every issue serves to strengthen the tie of friendship between us. Among its contents are: "Skull and Bone Sketches;" "Passion Flowers;" "Things Remembered;" "Gipsies of Art;" "My Duel with Captain Elliot," &c.

Among the dishes of the " Editor's Table, we find extracts and remarks on a "Thanksgiv ing Sermon," by the Rev. Dr. Smith, before the President's Mounted Guard. Mr. Clark thinks t presents a singular medley of horses, madmen, blind men, cartridge, band, and ballotboxes; and so do we.

HARPERS' NEW MONTHLY opens with an arrticle on "Travels in New Mexico," at this

tinued., "Blanchette" a fairy tale; "Accesion of the Emperor Nicholas," and "Why my

Uncle was a Bachelor," are among its contents. GRAHAM continues Headley's "Life of Washngton," beautifully illustrated; "Benice Atherton, or Spring in the Mountains;" "Aspen Court," continued ; "Homely Alice;" "Art;" 'Artists of America," &c., with much good and original poetry.

Goder's presents many plates of seasonable fashions, instructions in drawings and embroidery, with much original prose and poetry, peculiarly adapted to the "proper sphere

We have received from the publishers the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, for April. This work, we learn, is getting an enormous circulation. This number is equal to any of the former issues, of which we have spoken in terms commensurate with its usefulness.

The PEOPLE'S JOURNAL has now completed ts first volume. It is an illustrated record of agriculture, mechanics, science, and useful knowledge, published monthly. Every number contains thirty-two large pages of letterprofusely illustrated with engravings; forming, at the end of each year, two splendid volumes, comprising about four hundred pages, and adorned with upwards of five hundred engravings, the entire subscription cost being only one dollar. It can be found at Shillington's.

DE Bow's REVIEW.-We acknowledge also the receipt from Mr. Franck Taylor of the April number of Professor De Bow's admirable Review. It contains some very interesting articles. For variety and attractiveness, it is perhaps the best number that has ever fallen under

# Washington's Fisherman and Hunter.

From Custis's "Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washingon," we extract the following:

"Washington ceased to be a sportsman after 1787, when he gave up the hunting establishment. True, he bred the blood horse and a avorite colt of his, named Magnolia, was entered and run for a purse; but this was more to encourage the breeding of fine horses than from any attachment to the sports of the turf. all the time that he could spare for active exercise in his latter days was devoted to riding about his farm and inspecting his improve-ments. In this he was ably assisted by several of his stewards and managers, who were Euro peans, and who had brought from their own countries habits of industry and a knowledge of improved agriculture and rural affairs; so that, had the farmer of Mount Vernon been spared but a few years longer, his estate would have exhibited a series of model farms, examoles to neighboring improvers and to the counry at large.

"Mount Vernon in the olden time, was cele orated for the luxuries of the table. The fields the forest, and the river, each in their respec-tive seasons, furnished the most abundant resources for good living. Among the pictu-resque objects on the Potomac to be seen from the eastern portico of the mansion-house, was the light canoe of Father Jack, the fisherman to the establishment. Father Jack was an Af rican negro, a hundred years of age; and al though greatly enfeebled in body by such a vast weight of years, his mind possessed uncommon vigor. And he would tell of days ong past, of Afric's clime, and of Afric's wars, which he (of course the son of a king) was made captive, and of the terrible battle in which is royal sire was slain, the village consigned o the flames, and he to the slave-ship.

"Father Jack possessed in an eminent de gree the leading quality of all his race, som-nolency. By looking through a spy-glass you would see the old fisherman, bent nearly double enjoying a nap, which which was only disturbed by the hard jerking of the white perch that became entangled by his hook.

"But the slumbers of Father Jack were o casionally attended by some inconvenience The domestic duties at Mount Vernon were governed by clock time. Now, the cook required that the fish should be forthcoming at a certain period, so that they might be served smoking on the board precisely at 3 o'clock He would repair to the river bank, and make the accustomed signals: but, alas, there would be no response; and the old fisherman was seen quietly reposing in his canoe, rocked by the gentle undulations of the stream, and dreaming no doubt of events 'long time ago. The unfortunate artist of the culinary depart ment, grown furious by delay, would now rush down to the water's edge, and, by dint of loud shouting, at length the canoe would be seen to turn to the shore. Father Jack, indignant at its being even supposed that he was asleep on his boat, would rate those present on his landing with 'what you all meck such a debil of a nois

for, hey; I want sleep, only noddin.' "Poor Famer Jack! No more at earl dawn will he be seen, as with withered arms h paddled his light canoe on the broad surface of the Potomac, to return with the finny spoils and boat of famous fish taken 'on his own hook.' His canoe has long since rotted or the shore, his paddle hangs idly in his cabin his 'occupation's gone,' and father Jack, the old fisherman of Mount Vernon, 'sleeps the

sleep that knows no waking.' "A hunter too was attached to the house hold establishment. Tom Davis and his great Newfoundland dog, Gunner, were as important characters in the department for furnishing game and wild fowl as Father Jack in that o So vast were the numbers of the can vass-back duck on the Potomac in the ancien time, that a single discharge of Tom Davis's old British musket would procure as many of those delicious birds as would supply the larder

We extract the following article from the ditorial columns of the New York Times. It contains matter of interest to the general

WOMANLY STATISTICS .- "The ladies" is the unfailing toast at every dinner; " they are the first and best teachers of our children. Men never get toasted in the general. Nobody drinks their health; nobody says: "God bless them." Singly—one or two at a time—those who have fought great battles, made good books, been promoted to high offices, are drunk with the honors. Men never grumble at this omission; the ladies are very apt to pout about theirs, as if this nominal recognition of their worth were a kind of labored apology for some previous neglect. Nature has a way of checkng and balancing which succeeds in keeping pretty nearly equal classes that would otherwise get the advantage of each other. The whale drinks down whole schools of little float ing insects at a draught; but were the great crowd of suffering insects aggregated into convention, there is no doubt that they would outweigh, by tons, all the whales that spout in all the seas. The magic of numbers makes them superior to their monstrons enemies and to outweigh them. So (the ladies will pardon us) nature generally equalizes the sexes by making the females outnumber the males, who are had the gas-light for nearly three years since at time peculiarly interesting to American readers. These descriptive sketches are growing deservedly popular with the reading community. "The History of Bonaparte" and Thack-

eray's novel of "The Newcomes" are con- Massachusetts has that been the case. Last year the committees of the Senate and House, and indeed, Boston was an exception. But Boston is indeed, Boston was an exception. But Boston is a literary and peculiar emporium. Throughout the Commonwealth the excess was 814 in favor of the males. During the thirteen years, from 1839 to 1851 inclusive, 104,865 boys were born to every 100,000 girls, in England and Wales, and yet to every 100,000 females living, there were but 96,741 males living. The females are in the expension of the propagation of the expension of the ex males avoid our late unseasonable labor, our heavy suppers, and hard drinking; they escape our accidents, and the thousand perils which beset the path only of an outdoor laboring pop ulation. In this way, spite of their few births they generally outnumber us on the census. Fifty years ago, and now, in Great Britain, there are thirty-one hving females to thirty males, and so many of our sex are away to th wars, treading the deck, climbing the mast, and messing in forecastles, that in the United King doms there were twenty-one females at hom to twenty males. The disparity in the sexes at home is still greater in Scotland, where, when the sexes mean to be properly represent-ed at a gathering, there are fifty-five females to every fifty men. According to the census of Great Britain in 1851, there was to be found at the barracks one female for every five males. At the work-houses the sexes were about equally represented, there being about 55,786 of each. In the prisons, the males were nearly three to one of the females, being but 6,366 of the latter in them all. "We are born to go astray," but press, beautifully printed on fine paper, and not in pairs. In the commission of crime there is but one female in every company of four rogues. Females were in the majority in the natic asylums, there being 11,261 of them, and 9,753 of the sterner sex. Life's troubles fall so fast-faster upon them than upon us-we do not wonder that more of them are de prived of reason. Theirs is a more delicate or ganization. Watts speaks of man as "a harp of a thousand strings." Woman has at least dozen added strings; the music she makes re-

> We should suppose that the hospitals would show an excess of female inmates. But there we are mistaken. The males are 5.893, the females 5,754; and, in other charitable institutions the males were nearly fifty per cent. more numerous than the females. light clippers stand stormy seas better than your old hulks, and are more likely to gain an offing, while the latter are being towed into

quires at least that additional number of leger

But, strangely enough, our late census makes an excess of males in the United States. Of whites, between the ages of 15 and 20 and between the ages of 70 and 100, the emales are in the majority. At other ages, the males exceed. In 1800, there were here 100 males to 95.3 females; in 1850, 100 males to 95. So the other sex is increasing upon ours, though they are not yet up to the British ratio. It behooves us all to be respectful to them : hey may master us vet.

## Communicated.

Washington, March 30, 1854.

Messrs. EDITORS: An editorial in the Senti nel of this morning, in relation to the Washing ton Gas-light Company, though ungenerous an lliberal, demands perhaps some notice from the managers of the company.

Why the company should at this time be as

sailed, and the particular object in view, are inquiries naturally arising in the mind of the reader, but which the article in question does ot answer.

Repeated assertions are made that con plaints frequent and almost unanimous are nade against the Gas Company, and you declare that your judgment sustains them. What are those complaints? It is the duty of the superntendent to attend to the practical operation of the company, and he is not aware of any being overlooked which has been rought to his notice. Nor is he or any on else concerned in the management cognizant of any general dissatisfaction among the very numerous consumers with whom he is regularl and frequently brought in contact. On the contrary, from the pressing demands for gas light in all parts of the city, reiterated with an irgency unparalleled and in advance ability of the company to keep pace with the demand, the inference is unavoidably otherwise.

But "some persons are not satisfied," and two grounds of their dissatisfaction are stated: first, "that the leakage from their pipes is al most always offensive on Pennsylvania avenue; and, secondly, "the iron pipes along said avenue were wrongfully given to the gas com-Of course, from the nature of the usiness, leakage will happen at times from a variety of causes, in spite of exertions to the contrary; but it is an entire misapprehensio o suppose that any leakage is suffered to ex st, or has actually existed, for any length of ime longer than what is required to effect a remedy. Self-interest, self-preservation, requires the most speedy deliverance from such an evil particularly while the company is paying, as at this season, \$12 and \$14 per ton for gas coal. The offensive odors on some parts o the avenue, as was found recently near Third street on a careful examination, are created by other causes. It is not known that there is any leakage of importance at the present time, from any part of the whole twenty-three miles

of pipe in the city belonging to the company The old pipes along parts of Pennsylvani avenue were not given to the company, as alleged. They were bought and paid for liberally by the company, some three years since; have and such as were found suitable have bee laid in less important streets-a measure indispensable in its inception, and of unquestion ble benefit to the government, and to the city. What were the facts?

At the period referred to, when new work

were about to be erected for the accommoda tion of the city generally, the only pipes in the avenue, between the Capitol and President's ouse, were of four-inch bore only, just about sufficient, if in good condition, for the use of these two structures and the intermediate street amps. But they were not in good condition The leakage was so great, affecting wells, hy drants, and cellars, as to be the subject of cor stant well-founded complaint, and of serious pecuniary loss to the company; and the pipes were laid at so slight inclination, the drainage was imperfect, and consequently a deposition of tar had filled, in many places, more than one half their bore, rendering it pretty certain that the process still going on, a complete obstruc-tion would ultimately ensue. In these circumstances, and with the view to the extension of gas-lights to the Executive square and departnents, and through Pennsylvania avenue to Georgetown and to the First ward generally and also an ample supply to the Second, Third and Fourth wards—all dependent on this main artery, more particularly as Congress had made no provision for relaying the avenue with a larger main, and it was believed none would ever be made—the proposition was made and accepted, that the company should substitute a ten-inch main, carefully laid at their own expense, along the whole line of the avenue, around he departments, and even on to Georgetown thereby effecting a saving to the government of six thousand dollars appropriated for that portion of the avenue from 15th to 17th streets, and guarantying a full supply of gas at all times to government at a rate never exceeding \$3 50 per thousand cubic feet; the company to have the small privilege of using the old pipe, not half of which, after being taken up and burnt out, could be used for relaying elsewhere.

has received the approval of all.

One word more. The company is engaged in an enterprise of much magnitude, and of considerable onsiderable importance to the city. 350,000 have already been expended business, and yet very much remains to be done, and the motives are strong for accommodating the public as much as possible. Let only the same degree of liberality be accorded to this as and yet so that it will be out of the reach of winds to other enterprises.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Information respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States. Collected and prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. By Henry R. Schoolcraft, L. L. D. Illustrated by S. Eastman, Captain United States army. Published by authority of Congress. Parts I, II, III Philadelphia: Lipincott, Grambo & Co.

The name of Schoolcraft is one that ever American child should be taught to reverence as that of him who has done most to rescue from oblivion the facts relating to the abori ginal tribes of this continent. him many years since, exploring the waters of the upper Missouri and the Yellowstone, at a time when that amount of temerity was not to be found in many men. It was long before our troops had penetrated to those regions, and when every step of his route lay through a country bristling with Indian arrows and spears, and filled with a people, inimical to the whites, and jealous of the least inquiry into their peculiarities. But Mr. Schoolcraft seems to bear a charmed life, or rather he carries in his bosom that amulet that is certain to preserve its possessor among whatever perils, barring those of ac cident-the charm of a fearless heart, actuated by no impulse save that of kindness. Wherever ie goes, the Indians love him, and he is sure to bear away from among them some flattering sobriquet, and the most favorable wishes from his red friends. Go where he will, whether it be among Sacs and Foxes, or Sioux, or Winnebagos, or the Ogibbeways of the Lakes, or Menominees, or the noblest and finest of the Indian tribes, the Iroqueis or Six Nations, he is met with an open hand and a hearty welcome; and so long as the "Good Medicine chooses to remain, his person is safe from attack and his property from peril, while every man among his entertainers is anxious to do most to propitiate and gratify the guest.

On his part, the return is not less grateful

or less confiding. A thorough believer in the law of kindness, and a Christian of no hypocritical stamp, Mr. Schoolcraft adds to his for aboriginal research considerable knowledge of a nature to avail him in his intercourse with the simple natives. Thus, he can set a broken limb, extract a ball or splinter, bleed at the arm, and prescribe in cases of slight sickness; or he can repair an Indian's gun-lock, solde up his broken kettle, and teach him to do the same, and in this way he has established among the northern Indians a reputation and a notoriety that protect him anywhere, and renders his life as safe on the wild plains of the west as in the saloons of Washington, so far as danger depends upon violence. We have known Mr. Schoolcraft in former times, and it has never been a matter of wonder to us, when we ooked upon his benevolent countenance, that e has so far ingratiated himself with the Indians. Honest, kind, simple, and truthful, he vins his way to the hearts of those blunt, hardy men; and, once installed there, he preserves his place by the exercise of his natural arts of good will and kindness.

Having thus worked his way into the very neart of hearts of the Indian tribes, Mr. School craft proceeded to investigate the subject so congenial to his nature; and for nearly a third of a century he has been employed in these re-searches, and the amount of knowledge by him collected has been, of course, immense. In 1847, we think, Congress, in reply to the memorials of many citizens, passed an act requir ng the Secretary of War to "collect and direst such statistics and materials as may illustrate the history, present condition, and future prospects of the Indian tribes of the United tates. Mr. Schoolcraft, as being the man best fitted for the task of all men in the country, was selected to perform the labor, and accordingly, on the 22d of July, 1850, he presented to Conress, through Hon. Luke Lea, Commission f Indian Affairs, the first part of his report.

The volume is a splendid quarto, of ix hundred pages, including an appendix. As work issued by Congress for distribution should be, this is printed with new, beautiful type, upon heavy, almost Bristol-board paper, and is filled with engravings, from original de signs, by Captain Eastman, of the army, who is nother enthusiast in the pursuit of aborigina lore, and whose long and intimate acquaintance with the Indian tribes has enabled him to use his facile pencil to the greatest advantage. skill; his views of Indian dances and customs are not equalled for grace and fidelity-the latter a quality inseparable from such a work as this. Captain Eastman also contributes some articles to the work.

It would be impossible for us here, success

fully or at all satisfactorily, to review and con sider its beauties, its value, and the extent of the information embodied within this volume and the two similar ones that have succeeded it. We should be appalled at the undertaking: for such a mass of learning, of statistics, tables, "facts and figures," is surprising, when we reflect that it is the result of the labors of this gentleman (the editor) almost unaided and that the greater part of it has been heretoore collected and collated for the amusement and instruction of Mr. Schoolcraft's own leisure. indeed, if he had delayed until now the collect tion of much of the material here embodied, could not have been obtained. The rapid de cadence of the Indian tribes, whose traditions go out with the wise men of their nations, will oon leave us without native historians of the oor red men; and then will be found the value of Mr. Schoolcraft's collections, made in years gone by, at his leisure, while he wore the moo casin and smoked the kinnikinik, getting the while, from wily Crow or subtle Mohawk, brave Mandan or sneaking Bl. ck Foot, the traditional lore they possessed; thus in after times to only faithful and reliable source become the from which to draw our knowledge of the poor red man.

While, however, we would render all thank to Mr. Schoolcraft, for the work which he is doing, and pray that life and health may be his to complete it, we must not omit a word or two for Captain Eastman, the artist to whom we are indebted for the really exquisite illustra-tions that adorn the volume before us. The engravings, exclusive of maps and plans, are of two characters; the one including all the "fac-similes," and copies of the articles of archæological interest, such as tomahawks, beads, knives, arrow-heads, axes, breast-plates, wampum, &c., which were deemed necessary to elucidate the text, and the other consisting of views of Indian life on the prairie, in the camp, within the wigwam, on the war-path. hunting, fishing, gathering rice, dressing skins, value of which, as they have been taken from nature and life, is inestimable Captain Eastman is an accomplished painter and his views are full of life and life-likeness.

Though three volumes of this great national them within the present year, perhaps both.

When such a volume is issued, we shall make a more extended notice of the more extended notice of the more extended notice of the make a more extended notice of the more exte now have leisure for, but we cannot leave it without again invoking the admiration of Americans, for the noble, self-denying, and thoroughly patriotic character of Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian of the American Indians .- Buffalo Courier.

A Memorial, four hundred feet long, asking Congress to appoint a scientific committee for the investigation of spiritual manifestations, has been taken to Washington by Professor S. B. Britain. From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

and of Over in the way of a magnetic telegraph to Europe. Experience has shown that the wire will work as well in salt water as it will in the air; but where the water is one or two miles deep, as in the Atlantic ocean, the difficulty is to find a way of resting the wire above terra firma, and currents, and vessels, which disturb the surface. Cannot this difficulty be overcome? Cannot a wire be suspended horizontally, say 200 or 300 feet below the surface of the water? Is it more difficult to suspend a wire in the water than it is to suspend it in the air, which is done every day? My plan is this: The wire should be incased in tarred rope, gutta-percha, or other substance, and so constructed as to its buoyancy that it will sink itself to about the right depth of its own weight, and so also as not to be very heavy in its sunken condition. It should be held up by buoys, and held down by weights, the buoys and weights to be at-tached to each other by a perpendicular rod, or connection of some kind, and these buoys (and weights) to be of the right distance apart—say a quarter or half mile. The work can be done surely, in parts, when the ocean is calm, the buoys above water always indicating the progress. All will admit that if there were no winds, or waves, or currents, and consequently the ocean always still, the plan would b ple, easy, and practicable. Hence the difficulty is narrowed down to this: Can the effect of the winds, and the waves, and the currents be sufficiently guarded against or overcome; or, in other words, can anything prevent them from breaking up the chain, or wafting the whole fabric out of its line to the north or to the south? As to this, it may be said that the great depths of the ocean are believed to be nearly still, and that in the greatest storms of wind its surface only to the depth of a few feet (and comparatively a very small part) is dis-turbed. The buoys being small and far apart, the force of the winds and waves upon them would not be very great, while it would be something; but, to overcome this force, there would be the weights and the wire imbedd the still water some 300 feet below. But if anything more should be required, at certain distances, say three or five miles, a much larger weight might be suspended and far lower, or in places where soundings could be had, a firm anchor could reach the bottom. The deep sea soundings made by Lieut.

Berryman, (to which Lieut Maury has lately referred in an interesting report,) establish the fact that there is a northern line across the ocean where the water is comparatively shall low. It may be said, also, that the currents and winds would, to a considerable degree, neutralize each other by their own changes and variations. The advantages of a susper ed wire over a wire sunk to the bottom, (if the latter be practicable.) are its easier construction, (being done in parts,) and when out of order the easy detection of the place where the break is, and the easy manner in which it could be repaired. If the plan is practicable, the amount of cost is of little consequence; vet it is easy to see that there are perhaps hundreds more expensive works already completed in this country. These suggestions, if not val-uable in themselves, may, it is hoped, lead to something that may serve to further the important object.

Industrial Exhibition at New York.

The report of the English commissioners, ppointed to attend the Exhibition of Industry New York, appears in the London journals It is addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, and is dated December 1st, 1853. The report (which we briefly noticed in our issue of Wednesday last) states that, on the arrival of the commissioners in New York, in June last, there was so little probability that the arrangement of the various contributions would even by the middle of July be in a sufficiently forward state to allow of that examination and scrutiny so necessary for the proper consideration of their merits, that it was decided, after consideration, that the various localities of the United States in which raw materials were likely to be most abundant, mechanical skill most largely applied, manufac-turing industry fairly established, and art and science most perfectly developed, whether edu-cationally or practically, should be first visited, as far as the limited time at the disposal of the majority of the members of the commission

vere divided among the six commissioners, who, from their observations in various part of the country, and such opportunities a exhibition itself offered to them before the time at which it was necessary for them to return, prepared elaborate reports. Of these reports, e most interesting, both to Englishmen and Americans, will probably be that upon agriculture, mineralogy, geology, and kindred sub-jects, from Sir Charles Lyell, and that upon machinery, the electric telegraph, and the pat-ent laws, from Mr. Joseph Whitworth.

The only opinion expressed in this report upon any particular subject is the following upon the arts of design, which, coming from Lord Ellesmere, will be read with interest:

"The exhibition afforded us no sufficient maerials for a judgment of the condition of the arts of painting and sculpture in the United States. A gallery of considerable extent, for the reception of pictures, engrafted on the ori-ginal design of the building, was still only in process of construction at the period of our departure; and no specimens of sculpture had yet reached the main building, which could enable us to certify that such artists as Messrs. Power and Crawford were following out their already distinguished career, or meeting with competi tors among their countrymen. We may be alowed, however, to express an opinion, founded on observations too casual and limited to allow us to particularize individual masters, that the art of landscape painting bids fair to flourish in North America. In a newly settled country, as regards the works of man, the elements of that which consent denominates the picturesque, must necessarily be in a great measure deficient The aspect of nature, however, in North America, has peculiarities of its own, in respect alike of form, of color, and atmospheric effects, which can hardly fail to attract genius to their historial representation, and would justify and reward its highest efforts. We venture to predict that several of the artists whose pencil are already employed on the scenery of their native country will do justice to its claims upon art, and establish a national school of indscape of a high order."

The closing paragraph, evidently expressing the judgment of the same enlightened man, shows an appreciation of the causes of the prosperity of this country rare in a man of his lordship's rank and nation.

"Intelligent, from the practical influence of that early education which is alike afferded to all, and indeed made almost imperative on all, either by an enlightened publi legal enactment; ingenious, industrious, ener-getic and painstaking, as the producing classes of so busy a community must necessarily be, where popular education is made subservient alike to individual intelligence and natural aptitude for manufactures; with a ready appreciasuch a display of European art and science, skill and industry, the people of the United States do not gain in no ordinary degree a large amount of valuable information, and thus receive a great stimulant to their already well-established manufacturing systems, and valuable hints towards the commencement of

Woman's Rights Preserved.—On the books at Willard's hotel, Washington, is the following recent entry: "Mrs. Lewis and husband, Buffalo."
[Maine Farmet.]